

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1896.

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LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York Associated Press is at 21 to 59 Aon street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissemi-nated to the press of the whole country.

Revenue. For the five months preceding the assembling of Congress to-morrow the deficit in the national revenue is forty million dollars. Yet some politicians are said to discourage efforts to remove this deficiency promptly, as though the criminal folly of the present Administration's financiering had become fixed too firmly for its successors to walk

the path of reason. One reason for immediate action toward changing the tariff is the need of revenue, and in case some think it better to let that condition of affairs continue a while longer, there is a second reason, of almost equal strength, in the need of limiting immediate importations which it is the certain intention of the next Administration to limit, but which will be abnormally increased if the day of limitation is postponed until

some time in the future. For instance, wool, which the freak reformers of the WILSON bill, in treachery to the Democratic tariff principle of revenue only, made free, is certain to be subjected to duty by the Republicans, and, therefore, a duty should be put upon it, and revenue be made to flow from it before the close of December. The immediate adoption of such a policy will decrease very greatly, when it comes, the inevitable disturbance incident to another broad rearrangement of the tariff.

The simplest and most expeditious, and, so far as we know, the wisest treatment of the tariff, pending changes to be made more deliberately, is the DINGLEY bill, with all its defects. But DINGLEY or no DINGLEY, the task of reducing the Federal deficit in revenue should not be put off until the next Congress, not even if it meets in extra session on the fourth of next March.

The Cubans in Guanabacoa

The latest tidings from Cuba show that the patriot forces, which have several times threatened Guanabacoa, on Friday boldly dashed into the place, drove back its defenders, and set fire to portions of the town.

The significance of this exploit is that Guanabacoa is in the suburbs of Havana, only about half a dozen miles from it by road, fewer across the bay, and practically under the guns of the capital. We can easily believe that, from the large forces at WEYLER's command, detachments were hurried to expel the raiders, who, however, had doubtless made off as soon as their work was accomplished. But the moral effect of the dash is obvious, since it has brought home to the people of Havana a sense of the aggressive strength and close presence of hostile forces which the Captain-General says that he searches for in vain.

Of late the operations of MACEO in Pinar del Rio province have been the centre of attention, together with those of WEYLER in the effort to dislodge him. But now the cooperative movements of patriot forces intended to distract the Spaniards in that campaign begin to be seen. The moves of GOMEZ and MACEO are well timed, and a dash like that upon Guanabacoa is of a kind to be understood in Spain.

We have heard much for months to the effect that the recognition of a state of war in Cuba is not a question of sympathy, but of facts. Be it so. What further facts are we waiting for before according to the patriots both belligerency and independence !

The Rumors as to Mr. Cleveland's Treatment of the Cuban Question in To-Morrow's Message to Congress.

in his message to Congress is worth a button. Lots of the rumor-mongers pretend to have genuine information upon the subject; but then they contradict each other at althem are in agreement as to anything of

which they tell. Speculation, therefore, is in order.

We do not expect that Mr. CLEVELAND will make any disclosure of a surprising kind relative to the Cuban-Spanish question. We have had the opportunity of learning something about the relations between the Spanish Government and the American, and we can say that the sentiments of the men who carry on the correspondence between them, have been made manifest through their conduct. It is certain that the President is not likely to give us any new information about the state of things in Cuba, or about the war there, or about the purposes and prospects of the belligerents.

We do not expect that Mr. CLEVELAND will make any startling remarks as to his own desires or designs in the case of Cuba. It would not accord with his habit of mind to do so, though he unexpectedly upheld the rights of Venezuela a year ago.

We do not expect from him any sign of bravery, or of regard for the liberties of an oppressed American people. He had the opportunity to perform a great and good deed half a year ago, when the belligerency resolutions of Congress were presented to him, and he has had other opportunities for honorable service since then. He has rejected them all. He has skulked upon

every occasion. We do not expect that Mr. CLEVELAND will notify Congress of any change in his mind as to Cuba, or will ask Congress to act in such a way as would authorize him to adopt a better policy regarding the Spanishof Congress at all as to any feature of the case. The unexampled failure of his Administration has not brought about any re-

duction of his self-sufficiency. We do not expect that he will inform Congress that he has notified Spain that she must put a time limit upon the war against Cuba, or that there will be intervention on the part of this Government is she shall still be unsuccessful at the end of the specified time, let it be three months, or half a year, or such a period as Spain herself may be pleased to fix. The war has already been prosecuted by Spain for nearly two years, without a word of remonstrance

from this Government. We do not expect that Mr. CLEVELAND will give utterance to any such language about Spanish atrocities in Cuba as Spain the last Cuban revolt. The Spanish Captain-General of Cuba has violated the laws

protest has been sent to Madrid by the President in the name of the United States.

Indeed, we do not expect that Mr. CLEVE-LAND will make any important or valuable statement of any kind as regards the Spanish-Cuban question in his message to Congress next Monday. We expect from him nothing other than hebetudinosity upon that subject of transcendent interest. It is upon Congress that the duty of giv-

ing judgment, or directing action upon it, must devolve. In view of the existing situation in Cuba, Congress would be amply justified in acknowledging the independence of the Cuban republic, justified by law, by right, by reason, and by precedent. The coming session is the time for such acknowledgment. If this honorable policy be not adopted by Congress, which is the authority that determines the foreign policy of the Government, we shall be responsible in some measure for the indefinite prolongation of a war, the story of which will doubtless be even blacker and more bloody than that of Spain's ten years' war in Cuba.

Manly Trait of the President-Elect.

We suppose that numberless people were delighted with a despatch from Canton which we printed on Thursday. It showed that Major McKinler takes pleasantly one of those experiences which must be endured by a man in his position, but which a less complaisant President-elect would surely egard as a trial for the soul.

We learned from the despatch that when Senator Longe, who, it is said, does not desire any particular favor from the next Administration, made a friendly call upon Major McKinley at Canton, a few days ago, he took notice of the way in which the Major made it manifest that he possesses a very uncommon trait of character. He is never disturbed by the visits of men who desire, to interest him in their behalf. He his case will be considered. Not only are great politicians who may desire high place under the Government received with cordismall thing, is treated as such a one ought power to grant his request. No visitor is a bore to the sage of Canton. No storming at any time, throw him into perplexity.

LEY's home in Canton, he was surprised by what he saw there. A young chap from another part of Ohio dropped into ask for a place as messenger at the White House. "To the average public man," as Senator Lodge afterward remarked, "requests of this kind would be as annoying as nettles; but McKINLEY did not chap very cordially, and treated him with the utmost politeness." Other men entered the house while the Senator was there, and sometimes they came in pairs. Two old soldiers advanced into the reception room for the purpose of talking to the next President about their pensions, which had not been paid. "McKINLEY," we are told by the Senator from Massachusetts, "listened to their stories with as much courtesy and consideration as he could have shown a man he was thinking about for the Cabinet."

The procession continued, without ever disturbing the calm-minded politician toward whom it was directed. This sort of " McKINLEY sees thing goes on steadily. almost everybody who calls, and is uniformly courteous to all."

The Senator does not make mention of any of the men of distinction who may have called at the Canton house during his stay in it. He dwells merely upon the pleasant way in which unimportant callers were received. Be it said, all of it, to the honor of the President-elect.

It had better not be inferred, from the trait of character thus illustrated in the sketches of the Senator, that the possessor of it is a yielding, malleable, irresolute in. dividual. any such inference from the manifestations Not one of the many printed rumors as to of democratic courtesy at Canton. Major people as a man of explicit thought, determined purpose, and austere temper. He would not mislead anybody, or trifle with any visitor. If he promised to most every point, and hardly any two of give that young Ohio chap a place in the ing united in the person of FRANCIS JOSEPH. their pensions, we have not a doubt that he will keep his word. It is pleasing to know that we are to have next year a President who is not gruff in manner or discourteous

toward any man. At this time it seems worth while to emphasize the remark that Major McKINLEY does not obtrude the trait spoken of by Senator Longe because he has anything to gain from the exhibition of it. He is not now a candidate for the Presidency; he is not seeking for votes. He will hold his place, if he shall live, until March of the first year of the next century. There are plenty of politicians who, when running for an office, are wonderfully amiable, because they want to catch the voters. If successful in the election, how top-lofty they sometimes show themselves after it; if defeated, how sulky they are! Major Mc-KINLEY gained a wonderful victory last month, and yet he is no more stuck-up than he was at any previous time in his life. There are other Ohio men of whom that could not

be said if they were in his place. The question arises whether Major Mc-KINLEY will be both propitious and resolute during the whole of his term of office at Washington. The office is one in which a man's temper is often tried, and in which the force of his will may often count for very little. Can the Major bear up for four years, always concillatory and always inflexible in the right, never ungracious and never intractable, faithful to his trust and true to his own conscience, never speaking Cuban question, or will seek the judgment ambiguously or unwisely, and always paddling his canoe as an American Presi-

dent ought to paddle it? We shall see If he can, and if he does, the White House will be filled with sunshine all through his term, and his Administration will be worthy of the greatest of his predecessors.

Parkhurst and Senator Raines. The letter of PARKHURST to Senator RAINES is impudent and insulting in tone, and also utterly inconsistent in its criticisms of the Liquor Tax law.

This low and boorish fellow, addressing to the author of the bill himself a letter of mittee now investigating the operations of the law, slurs at it by falsely assuming "the haste in which it was begotten" as a heard from President GRANT at the time of reason for the evasions of which he complains. The truth is that the Raines law of war in a monstrous manner; but, though | the whole, has turned out to be a remarkthis Government has a right to enter its ably successful piece of legislation, and a Parliament, for the delegates debate and protest against such shameful crimes as | distinct and most fatifying advance in the | vote separately, except in a single case. If | ing and with futures. I look upon this as a

WETLER has perpetrated, not a syllable of | treatment of the liquor question in this

This underbred fellow also tells Senator RAINES that the law is monumentally RAINES that the law is productive of evil," and calls it "that invaided thing;" yet in simultaneous letters to the Police Department and the Building Department he charges specifically that the evasions of it are due to the lax enforcement of its provisions and those of other laws relating to hotels. He implies furthermore that the District Attorney's office is largely responsible by being in "affiliation with the criminal classes," and that "the supreme purpose of its efforts" is not "to treat criminals so as to make law-breaking disreputable and dangerous."

The liquor law which bears the name of Senator RAINES introduced a principle in the treatment of the liquor question which has roved so valuable in practice that it is not likely ever to be departed from in this State. As a method of raising revenue it has proved successful beyond expectation, and it has taken the liquor saloons out of politics and relieved them from the political extortion and blackmail to which previously they had been subjected, with great consequent demoralization in the police force.

With a view to discovering if amendments of provisions of the law are necessary, Senator RAINES and his committee are conducting an open investigation, of whose fairness no question is made. The purpose is to remedy any defects which may have appeared in the operation of the law. PARK-HURST has seized this opportunity to insult Senator RAINES, and to reveal anew the coarseness of nature which makes him the blackguard he is.

The Curious Dualism of Austria-

Hungary. The announcement of the Austrian Minister of Commerce that Austria's commercial treaty with Hungary will shortly be denounced, is likely to perplex some American gives welcome to all such men, each one of readers who are unfamiliar with the intriwhom goes off feeling the assurance that | cate and anomalous relations of the two monarchies associated under the rule of the House of HAPSBURG. It may be well, therefore, to point out precisely what those relaality, but the plainest citizen who seeks any | tions are, and why the word treaty is applicable to the commercial arrangements made to be treated by a statesman who has the by one part of Francis Joseph's subjects with another part. To this end we avail ourselves of Mr. A. LAWRENCE LOWELL'S party gives him any trouble. No one can, exhaustive study of the subject in his recently published work, "Governments and While the Senator was at Mr. McKIN- Parties in Continental Europe."

The compact between the two halves of the HAPSBURG realm, which had been agreed upon between the Emperor, Baron BEUST, and FRANCIS DEAK, was enacted in the shape of a substantially concurrent statute by the Hungarian Parliament and the Austrian Reichsrath in 1867. These two laws regulate the structure and functions of seem to mind it at all; he greeted the young | the joint Government, but they do not form a constitution in the sense of a single, authoritative document, for, although alike in substance, they are not identical in form. The organic law, thus established, can be amended only in the way in which it was originally made; that is, by concurrent action of the Parliaments of Austria and Hungary, sanctioned by the Emperor. The two principal statutes were supplemented by others. Thus, one pair of statutes determined the quota to be paid by Hungary on account of the interest on the imperial debt; a second pair of statutes regulated for ten years Hungary's share of the common expenses; and a third pair voted Dec. 24, 1867, established a tariff and trade union for the same period. These last two pairs of laws were renewed in 1878 and again in 1887. It is the third pair, creating a tariff and trade union, the pair which is commonly described as a commer cial treaty, that has been denounced by the Austrian Minister of Commerce. The de nunciation means, of course, that Austria will decline to renew the tariff and trade union in the present form. But, no doubt, some kind of an agreement will be reached by the associated countries.

The first and principal connecting link be tween Austria and Hungary is the monarch gary. There is an Emperor of Austria, meaning thereby all the countries represented in the Vienna Reichsrath, and there is a King in Hungary, both sovereignties be-White House, or made a promise to the two | He begins his reign with two separate corold Ohio soldiers that he would think of onations one at Vienna, the other at Budapest; and by an order of Nov. 14, 1868, he is to be styled "Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary." It is the law, also, that in speaking of him he must be referred to as his Majesty the Emperor and King, or, more shortly, as his Imperial and Royal Apostolical Majesty. We have italicized the and be cause the omission of the particle in 1889 of the Hungarian Ministers. Although the offices are thus carefully distinguished, the person of the monarch must always be the same. The rules of succession are identical in the two countries. The monarch, although free to abdicate entirely, is not at liberty to leave one throne and keep the other. As regards his functions, the Emperor-King has the command of the joint army and navy; supervises the administra tion of matters common to both countries, and has power to make ordinances with respect to them. For the direct control of these matters he appoints three joint Ministers, respectively set over foreign affairs, war, and finance. We should add that his consent is required for the validity of any

act of the joint legislature. This joint legislature, the deliberative body of the dual monarchy, is one of the most extraordinary of political inventions, and yet it has worked with tolerable smoothness for nearly thirty years. It consists of two delegations, one from Austria, the other from Hungary, each composed of sixty members, of whom twenty are chosen by the upper and forty by the lower house of the Parliament pertaining to each country. The delegates are elected annually, and they must be summoned by the Emperor to meet at least once a year. In everything that relates to their sessions and pro cedure the most scrupulous regard is paid to the equality of the two countries. Their meetings, for example, are held alternately at Vienna and Budapest, and the proposals of the Government are laid before both bodies at the same time. In the Austrian delegation all the proceedings are in German; in the Hungarian, in Magyar, except that the Cronts, of whom there must be five in the Hungarian delegation, are alspology for not appearing before the com- lowed to use their own tongue. All communications between the two delegations are made in both languages. It seems to have been the object of the Hungarian statesmen not only to maintain the equality of the two nations, but to was a well-considered measure, which, on prevent them from fusion, and to avoid even the appearance of a common

they disagree about any measure, and if after the third exchange of communications an accord is not reached, either delegation may demand a common session. No debate however, is permitted, and the only business transacted in joint session is the taking of a vote on the matter about which the delegations had failed to agree. It is provided, moreover, that the same number of delegates from each country shall take part in the joint session, the side which has most members present being reduced by lot until the two sides are equal.

At the first glance, this system seems con

trived to assure to each half of the monarchy

an equal influence. In reality, it gives an advantage to Hungary. This is due to the fact that the Magyars have made themselves the dominant people in Hungary, and have stamped out the opposition of the other races (except in the case of the Croats), while the Germans have not done so in Austria. The result is that the Hungarians act in concert far more than the Austrians, and it is often possible for the Magyars, when a joint session is held, to persuade the Poles, or some other group in the Austrian delegation, to vote on their side, and thus give them a majority. The much greater solidity of the Hungarian delegation causes the Joint Ministers to rely upon it for support, and gives it, in turn, a greater influence over their policy. This state of things explains the current saying that Hungary enjoys seventy per cent. of the power in the empire for thirty per cent. of the cost. That she wields a much larger share of power than she could claim on the score of population or of wealth, is evident from the fact that during twenty-one out of the twenty-nine years that have elapsed since the union was formed, the foreign affairs of the dual monarchy have been in the charge of a Magyar. A striking proof of Hungary's preponderance was recently furnished when a dissension between Baron BANFFY, the Hungarian Premier, and Count KALNOKY, the Joint Minister for Foreign Affairs, compelled the latter to resign.

The delegations can hardly be said to possess any real legislative power. The organic compact provides that their competence shall extend to all matters touching the common affairs; but in practice they are confined to voting supplies and exerting a control over the administrations. The delegations have nothing to do with commercial affairs, including the tariff, or with legislation about the indirect taxes which affect industrial production, or with money and coinage, or with the military system, or even with railroads which concern the interests of both halves of the realm. The whole of this class of subjects, most of which in other Federal governments fall within the province of the central legislature, are regulated in the dual monarchy, not by the delegations, but by concurrent statutes of the two parliaments, and thus nearly everything in the nature of positive law must be enacted separately in Austria and Hungary.

We can now see how it comes to pass that the whole joint legislation of the dual monarchy, ruled over by the House of HAPSBURG, is substantially a series of treaties, partly permanent and partly temporary, which cannot be changed or prolonged by any common legislature, but only by the contracting parties themselves.

A Literary Traveller in America.

Dr. ROBERTSON NICOLL, the industrious

and amiable journalist of the British Weekly, the Bookman, and other repositories of literary intelligence, was in the United States a few weeks ago, in company with Mr. J. M. BARRIE, one of the most successful of the novelists of the reigning Scotch school. To a reporter of the New Age, of London, Dr. NICOLL communicated some impressions of his American travels. He found things less different, and the people less different from English people than he had imagined." This must be accepted as a compliment, the highest there is, from a British point of view. It is possible, however, that the observation indicated by it is not especially penetrating. Physically, It would be a mistake to draw himself, whose functions, however, and of course, there is now no great difference even whose titles are carefully distin- between the inhabitants of the United States guished in the two countries. There is no and those of Great Britain. The prevalence what Mr. CLEVELAND will say about Cuba McKinley is known to the American such thing as an Emperor of Austria-Hun- of athletic sports has brought up the American physique notably, and almost every American who can afford the time, lives out of doors as much as he can. Dr. NICOLL did not visit Kentucky and give himself the pleasure of seeing specimens of our race of giants, and nowhere in the country could he find the stunted and husky creatures of the cockney type who are so common in the East End of London. In the matter of temperament Mr. BARRIE found us "Celtic either very sanguine or very depressed." Now the Celtic temperament is as remote as possible from the ordinary English temperament, and therefore highly objectionable to it. Dr. Nicoll is a Scotchman, and possibly of Celtic temperament himself. At provoked a threat of resignation on the part | any rate, he is capable of judging it without prejudice. By "Celtic temperament" is to be understood, in the case of Americans, a faculty of imagination, a poetry, sentiment, humor, not ordinarily possessed by the matter-of-fact, conventional Englishman. The inability of the Englishman to understand the American may be due to the possession by the latter sometimes in excess, of the qualities which the former lacks. But the imagination of the Yankee, his freedom from mere conventional restraints, and his superior powers of sympathetic intelligence, are usually controlled by good, solid common sense. The American temperament is a composite temperament, to which the Celtic has contributed some rare qualities, but the Celtic is only one element of it. "The characteristics salient in the time of

DICKENS," continues Dr. NICOLL, "have disappeared." Alas, the Hon. HANNIBAL CHOL-LOP hasn't disappeared. Expectation flourishes still. "Even the American accent is gone," says Dr. NICOLL. Gone where? To England?

What was the American accent, any way and is there no reservation where it lingers and can be studied? And what has taken its place? Is the accent here English now, or have Mr. BARRIE and his clever brethren of the kail yard introduced the burr and crackle of Scotch?

Naturally Dr. Nicoll met a good many literary men during his visit. His award of the golden apple of pulchritude may stir up envy in many famous bosoms: "Mr. Gilden, the editor of the Century, and Judge claves Wesnell Holmes, son of the Autocrat, are, I

think, the two most handsome men in America. Fortunately he doesn't attempt to decide who are the handsomest woman authors. Mr. Howells figures in the interview as "Mr. W. H. HOWELLS." Deliberately to spell an American's name wrong is one of

the most austere of the methods by which

the London reporter shows his conviction

of the innate inferiority of the Yankee. "The only two young writers I can re call," remarks Dr. NICOLL, "are R. H. DAVIS and STEPHEN CRANE. But in the States there are now a lot of young writers, say from twenty-five to thirty-five, all writ-

mere temporary phenomenon. Genius, like the wind, bloweth where it listeth," Dr. NICOLL is a little unjust to our young writers. There are hundreds of them, all writing, and very properly keeping their futures before them. Genius bloweth, and not infrequently bloweth its own horn. There will always be, to change Mr. Dos-

son's phrase a little, "more writers yet." With a word of advice to Dr. TALMAGE, we part with our amiable literary traveller. Dr. TALMAGE disappointed me. The sermon was very rhetorical and very artificial. much inferior to those he preached fifteen or twenty years ago." Dr. TALMAGE should bring out his old sermons.

Free wool is regarded as the corner stone of ariff reform.—St. Louis Republic.

Tariff reform? What's that? Where are the Four years ago the Democratic party said that it was for reforming the tariff n the principle that protection is robbery and that the tariff must be laid for revenue only; but all they did was to make another tariff for protection, adopting as their own the alleged obbery, and throwing revenue to the dogs. What tariff reform up to date may be no fellow can find out. But it is certain that free wool is in its nature a corner stone of protectionism. The falsehood of the story told by a Spansh informer, and recently printed in the Even-

ing Post, that the General-in-Chief of the Cuban revolution, Maximo Gomez, had deserted the glorious cause of Cuba, is demonstrated by the fact that Gen. GOMEZ has resumed active and aggressive operations in the field. For weeks past his army has been cautiously moving westward from Puerto Principe; it has recently entered the province of Santa Clara; the advance guard of it has appeared in the province of Matanzas, and bodies of skirmishers from it have made raids into the province of Havana, one of which bodies, as recently as last week. fell upon the town of Guanabacoa, situated but four or five miles from Havanacity. An account of some of Gomez's recent movements is printed elsewhere in THE SUN. The brave Gomez has not retired from the

Cuban service, has not offered to deliver his sword to Gen. WEYLER, has not attempted to make terms with Spain. He is, as he always has been, for liberty.

The mendacity of the Spanish informer who told the Evening Post the shameful story which t printed, is made manifest by the conduct of the man whom he slandered.

Our nig iron should be melted and our cotton pun and waven at home, bus giving greater em-ployment to latior and establishing home markets for our agricultural products.—Governor Johaston of diabana.

Has the Eagle of Protection screamed so loud or so ubiquitously as it screams to-day since the foundation of the Government? We are compelled to think not.

It was in the year when MARTIN VAN BUREN became President of the United States, which were much smaller in size than they now are, that Queen VICTORIA ascended the throne of England. Within that time, we have had sixteen Presidents, including the "Sage of Kinderhook," three of whom were elected for two terms, and two of whom were anxious to get a third term. McKinley will take office in sucession to the latest of the third-term scekers. All of the sixteen Presidents in office since the Queen took her place have departed this life, with two exceptions, one of them born in Indiana, the other in New Jersey. Gen. HARRISON s 63 years of age; Mr. CLEVELAND is nearly 60. Both of these political veterans were in their infancy when VICTORIA attained her sovereignty in the 19th year of her age. She is flourishing yet, though she has lived in widowhood for thirty-five years.

The celebration of the Queen's reign of sixty years will take place in June next, and will be held throughout the British dominions the world over. There never lived another sovereign in whose honor such an extensive celebration could be held. Countries in Europe Asia, Africa, and America, all under the British flag, will take part in it There are hundreds of millions of British subjects in the world, more millions of them than live, or ever have lived, under any other Government. Not a few of them are unhappy. In Ireland there is justifia ble discontent; in India there are famine and plague; in Canada there is tabefaction; in British South Africa there is death for the blacks; in England itself there is a populous slough of despond. Once there was a Holy Roman Empire; we live in a time when there is an anholy British empire. We should think that MOODY and SANKEY would try their hands at the improvement of it.

Gen, Hamilton on Gen. Halleck. Gen. Hamilton on Gen. Halleck.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: At the called to show that the \$3,000 placed upon a Legion of the United States at Delmonico's, Dec. Companion Harris recited "Sheridan's Ride." There is a good deal of humbug about that ride. There was a shaking up at Winchester, it is true. Gen. H. G. Wright, class of 1841, West Point, had reformed the lines. The Johnny rebs had got drunk on the good commissary whiskey found in our camps, captured by them. Sheridan was a power, it is true. He was an

neignificant Captain of the Thirteenth Infantry May 14, 1861. He was Quartermaster of Major-Gen. Henry Wager Halleck's headquarters, not an eminent position, on the advance to Corinth. Major-Gen. Henry W. Halleck, not justly esteemed, procured him the appointment as Colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry, Volunteers. Sheridan's career showed Gen. Halleck's sagacity.

Major-Gen, Henry Wager Halleck appointed Gen. U. S. Grant, at that time not of irreproachable military record, to the command of the forces which took Forts Donelson and Henry. Again Haileck showed some sagacity. I had omewhat to do with it.

He sent Sherman to Lancaster, O., when the papers called him crazy, to rest for a month. Sherman, acting as Inspector-General under his orders, directed all the troops near St. Joseph, Mo., and along that line, under Pope, to fall back. Halleck was forced to countermand all his orders, recall him, and send him home to Lancaster, O., to rest and recover. Sherman, returning to St. Louis, was placed in command of Benton Barracks, to restore order out of the chaos created by Gen. Saul B. Curtis, a good General, but an expressed politician. Curtis won the battle of Pea Ridge, Mo., and had other distinguished successes. He had been highly distinguished in the Mexican war. He hired laundry women and bakers at \$30 to \$60 per month at Benton Barracks. Sherman, under Halleck's orders, stopped all that, and taught solders to bake their own flour and wash their

wn shirts. &c This is true history; no animadversions on by one are meant. Henry Wager Halleck is esteemed by some a very devil. But give the very devil his due. He gave the start to Grant. Well, Sherman wanting rest. Halleck gave it to him without issuing any formal order. Sheridan, an inferior officer of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments at Headquarters, was by his interosition appointed Colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry, Volunteers. Consult Cullom; con-

ult history. Whatever the army thought of Halleck, he did these things and died without just credit. The Western troops called him "Old Brains." President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton had profound esteem for him.

SCHUYLER HAMILTON. Major-General Vols., U. S. A. Naw York, Dec. 3.

Erndition in Mentucky.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Not being entirely conversant with the dead lenguages or words therein. I am pleased to call on THE SUN for enlightenment. Recently, while coming into the town of Winchester. Ky., over the Lexington pike, I noticed on the fonce. ky., over the lexington place, a noticed on the fence, among other advertising matter, one to this effect: "John Blank, Expert Undertaker." Is that adjective the heat one that could have been used in the business? A rriving in cowing discovered that Mr. Blank had gone out of the company of the seen succeeded by a firm, which also retained the firm a succeeded by a firm, which also retained the firm as a firm which also retained the corthography, "tymologism," Now that about the orthography, "tymologism, synta, and presody of that word "morticlan." Docent, and presody of that word "morticlan." Checkers, Q. NUTES OF LEGAL BYENTS.

Judge William J. Gaynor, sitting at Long Island City on Monday, gave judgment against Mayor Patrick J. Gleason on his demurrer to the indictment charging him with a violation of the Election isw, and the defendant will be tried on his plea of not guilty in the latter part of the present month. The precise accusation against the Mayor is that he omitted, failed, nd refused to perform a duty required of him by the Election law, in that he appointed election officers to serve at the recent election in Long Island City who were not members of the local organization recognized as regular by the last State Convention of the Democratic party. Judge Gaynor, in the opinion handed down upon the decision of the lemurrer, holds that this organization was entitled to representation in the appointment of election officers, which the statute requires to be "equally divided between the two political parties which at the last preceding election for Governor, polled the highest and the next highest number of votes for such office," Hedeclares that the statute refers to State parties. and that local organizations not connected with the State party organization, however numerous their members, are not to be deemed to belong to the State party. In other words, no actbe their size or influence, in carrying out the requirement of the Election law that the Board of Election officers shall be bi-partisan in character. The political status of each person appointed is to be determined by his relation to the State organization of the party to which he claims to belong.

An interesting question of constitutional law was passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the State of Nebraska against the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, decided during the past week. It came up for review from the Nebraska Supreme Court. The Board of Transportation which has certain powers of supervision and direction over the management of railroads in that State, made an order upon the petition of the Elmwood Farmers' Alliance of Cass county, declaring that an additional grain elevator at Elmwood station was necessary for the convenience of the public, and commanding the Missouri Pacific Railway Company to allow the petitioners to erect such an elevator upon the company's lands at that place. The State Su-preme Court granted a writ of mandamus to enforce this order; but the Supreme Court of the United States has now pronounced the proceeding unconstitutional. All the Justices agree that it involves "the taking of private operty for private use without due pro aw, and therefore in violation of the plain terms of the Constitution."

The New Jersey Divorce law of 1891, a porion of which has just been adjudged invalid by the Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton, provides for limited instead of absolute divorces in cases of adultery or desertion, where the complainant proves that he or she has conscientious scruples against applying for an absolute divorce. The statute also allows the Court of Chancery to decree that the guilty party shall forfeit all right to dower or any other interest in the propof the party who is successful in the suit. The provisions of the act are condemned as unconstitutional so far as they permit a judgment of forfeiture; but from the synopsis of the decision which has reached us, we do not understand that the validity of the enactment is otherwise questioned. The permission which the statute gives to complainants to take a simple separation from bed and board instead of an absolute divorce was undoubtedly designed to meet the wishes of persons of the Roman Catholic faith, who view with disfavor the dissolution of the marriage tie for any cause.

In the case of Elverton R. Chapman, the stock broker who was sentenced to imprisonment for refusing to answer questions propounded to him by the Senate committee which investigated the Sugar Trust, the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is based solely on the proposition that no power exists in that tribunal to review the judgments of the District of Columbia Court of in criminal cases. Under the statutes relating to this new Court of Appeals, the right of review is confined to civil cases. The question which Mr. Chapman desired to raise in the Supreme Court, as to the constitutionality of the law under which he was tried and convicted, therefore remains still undecided by that court, but may yet be brought before it by habeas corpus proceedings in such

a form as to permit a decision on the merits.

The evidence against Eugene F. Vacheron, the former Assemblyman from Queens county, who was tried at Albany for bribe-taking and was acquitted on Friday, seems to have been very weak, judging from the summary of it neeting of the military order of the Loyal table in a private room in an Albany restaurant was taken by the defendant, found himself unable to identify Vacheron as the man. Mr. John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, who conducted the defence, relied wholly upon the failure of the prosecution to make out a case and did not call a single witness, and the jury rendered a verdict of acegittal after a deliberation of only ten minutes. Unless the proof before the Grand Jury was stronger than that upon the trial, it could hardly have justified the finding of the indict-

> The Court of Appeals of this State has devoted most of its time and attention during the past week to listening to the argument of the celebrated Fayerweather will case. The counsel were distinguished and numerous, and much interest in the discussion was manifested by the Judges, who asked many questions of the lawyers. A gentleman who was present informs us that these questions impressed him with the idea that the views of the court were more favorable to the position of the appellants than to that of the colleges which were successful in the courts below. were Amherst, Dartmouth, Hamilton, Williams, Rochester University, Lincoln University, and the Northwestern University.

The question whether twenty-nine years

more than a reasonable time within which to

condition that a church shall within a reasonable time be erected thereon, has been finally answered by the Court of Appeals in the case of Upington against Corrigan, in which Archbishop Corrigan was the defendant as the successor of Archbishop Hughes. In 1862 Mary M. Davey deeded thirty-two lots of land in this city to Archbishop Hughes by an instrument which made it dition of the transfer that he should erect, or cause to be erected, a church upon the premises within a reasonable time. No church having been built, in 1891 one of the heirs at law of Mary M. Davey commenced a suit against the present Archbishop to recover possession o the land. The plaintiff succeeded at the trial, which took place before Judge Abraham R Lawrence, and also in the General Term of the Supreme Court, where the opinion was written by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, lie declared that the court could take judicial notice of the fact that twenty-nine years was an unreasonable time within which to commence the building of a church, unless some some sufficient explanation were given There seemed to him no more necessity for proof to this effect than there would be for evidence to show that twenty-nine years was an unreasonable time in which to go from New York city to Albany. As the Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment on Tuesday, it appears to entertain the same view.

A suit was brought against Eleonora Duse, the actress, by a firm of theatrical managers in M.an, to recover an amount equivalent to \$10,000, as damages for a breach of contract to give a series of performances under the directhen of the complainants. It is now announced that the litigation has been settled by the payment of nearly \$13,000 by the defendant. There a similar sult commenced in Brooklyn years ago against Lillian Russell, who et to change her managers and had to break arract in order to do so. This also was com-ased, we believe, by the payment of several pand dollars.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY,

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney's musicals on Monday afternoon opened the season of entertainments in private houses, and the invitations were responded to by a crowd of fashionable and socially important people. The performers were Bronisiaw Hubermann, the how violinist, and Herr Sieveking, planist, who afforded all the satisfaction possible to those who were able to detach themselves from the social aspect of the 'occasion, and to lend their ears and their attention to the excellent ren derings of Chopin's, Beethoven's, and Wagner's compositions. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney stood near the entrance to the music room to receive their guests, the host genial and agreeable as usual and the hosters very handsome, happy, and prosperous-looking in brown velvet and white lace. Mrs. Foxball Keene, Mrs. William P. Douglas and Mrs. James Markoe, all faultlessly costumed, stood near Mrs. Whitney, and in groups of three and four all who are important in society, and able to embellish it by their beauty and grace, trooped in.

First among them was Mrs. Astor and her lovely daughter-in-law. Then came Mrs. Henry Sloane, exquisite in velvet and sable; Mrs. Edmund Baylies, and Mrs. Roche, who made a striking trie as they stood near each other. wen Mrs. Nicholas and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, whose pleasantness will be missed from all social functions, when she departs for foreign lands; Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., who manages to look chie and smart in tailor-made gowns, without the aid of laces and fineries, and the young daughters of Gov. Morton. There was a large representation of club and society men, including Mr. Perry Belmont, l'eter Marié, Creighton Webb, and Gould Hoyt, and the whole affair was delightfully informal, and gave pleasure to all present.

On Thursday Mr. Whitney gave a great disner to Capt. Manan, late of the United States navy. Forty gentiemen, all more or less eminent in political, scientific, literary, or society circles, were gathered around a table spread in the white and gold ballroom, which glittered with gold, silver, and crystal almost as heavily as Mrs. Astor's. Mrs. Whitney received the guests most gracefully in her drawing room, but did not preside over the banquet. Afternoon teas have been looking up some-

what of late, and there was a large and lively gathering at the house of Mrs. H. Pendleton Rogers on Thursday when her daughter was eceived into the charmed circle of debutantes. Saturday has always been the most popular lay for teas, as it was possible in former times o capture more men for the somewhat unpopuar function on Saturday afternoon than on any other day. But now that the leading men in ociety are men of leisure, to whom days and seasons are of small account, and moreover, as nearly all club men are off to country louses and country places for Saturday to Monday visits, there is really very little gained by ignoring all the early part of the week in favor of its last day. Yesterday, however, there were two rather agreeable receplons; at Mrs. Henry E. Howland's, who was at nome for her second afternoon, and at Mrs. Walter Cutting's, when Miss Madeline Cutting. far and away the prettiest debutante who has yet appeared, was presented to her mother's ircle of friends and acquaintances.

The engagement recently announced of the elder Miss Ireland to the Rev. Mr. Madeira, will give occasion for a wedding reception later in the month. Cards are also out for Mrs. Schuyler Livingston l'arsons for a débutantes' reception to-morrow, which will be given at the residence of her mother-in-law, Mrs. William Parsons, 505 Fifth avenue.

On Thursday Mrs. John Sloane and her daughter, Miss Evelyn Sloane, will be "at home," and also Mrs. Robert Hoe, who will introduce her daughter, Miss Ruth Hoe. On the same evening all the buds and all their caretakers will meet in the new ballroom of the Waldorf for the first large dancing function of the winter, the Ladics' Assembly.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Fannie Tailer and Mr. Sydney Johnston Smith, which will be solemnized at Grace Church on Thursday, Dec. 17. As Mrs. Tailer has a large visiting list and the wedding flends have been deprived of one of their chief privileges, that of standing on seats and obstructing the view of those who have a right to be present, there having been no large church weddings this autumn. the crowd will probably be suffocating at the ceremony, but the breakfast in Mr. Tailer's arge old-fashioned house on Washington square, to which the invitations are limited. will doubtless be very enjoyable. Miss Alice Blight will be maid of honor, but no brides maids have been announced as yet. The list of ushers, being long and somewhat distinguished. consisting of Messrs, Roman Baldwin, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Lispenard Stewart, Dudley Winthrop, Richard T. Wilson, Jr., Roland Smith, and Gordon Paddock, may, however, prove an inducement for many pretty faces in pretty bonnets who are

to drop into the church. The engagement of Miss Louise Barlow, only daughter of the late Gen. Francis C. Barlow, to Mr. Pierre Jay, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Augustus Jay, has given unqualified satisfaction to the bride's only surviving parent, Mrs. Ellen Shaw Barlow, as well as to all the members of Mr. Jay's family. No date has been announced for the wedding, but it will not be long delayed.

The announcement by cable of Mrs. Frederick May's engagement to a French nobleman, and of the breaking up of her charming home in Washington, with the sale of all her furniture and pictures, has created more excitement at the capital than the Yturbide trial or the struggle for office in the new Administration. Mrs. May was Miss Coleman of San Francisco, and is therefore a very rich as well as a very attractive woman. She has been living a retired life in l'aris since her husband's death, and no one imagined that she had a second marriage in contemplation.

The sale of seats and boxes for the first night of Yvette Guilbert's engagement in this city. when nearly \$2,500 was realized in premiums, must have greatly astonished the conscientious ladies who so pluckily snubbed and dismissed her last winter. Unless Miss Guilbert has had her repertoire disinfected since she was last here, she will find that, in spite of the premium on seats, no ladies, properly so called, will go to hear her. A risqué story or a double entendre begin to build a church upon land conveyed on are not things to be commended, but they are pure as snow in comparison with the words that Miss Guilbert set to music last winter.

The death of Mr. Pierrepont Duryes, which occurred in San Francisco, whither he went two months ago, in company with Mesers. Woodbury Kane and Edward Buikley on a hunting trip, has been sincerely mourned among his friends here. He was a good all-round sporting man, an enthusiastic yachtsman, and a joily companion at all clubs and merrymakings. He was a popular member of the Newport Clambake Club, and a great favorite in Newport Society, as he had unusual personal attractions and was distinctly a "good feilow."

John Brougham's Joke Again.

To the Entrop of The Sux-Sie: "John Brougham's Joke" seems to have elicited considerable attenti and various attempts at a "correction" or my state-ment of it, but I think all doubts will be set at reat when I say I was myself one of the actors in the joke. That is, I saw and talked with Brongham at the the atre when he was in his disgular and before he dis-covered himself to the audience, knew W. H. Curtis and Miss Crion, the other disguised thespians in front at the Howard Athenceum in Boston, and knew from

Brougham the plot.

It was perpetrated in the Chambers Street Theatre New York and also to the Howard Athenseum of sow tork and also in the Howard Athenium of Hoston with but slight difference of action. The New York episode was told me by a New York actor, and Brouge am afterward told me that the features as I gave them were correct. Mr. Morford's book was printed some time after, and was a collection o funny events gathered from various sources, and this joke was one of them and was first written out by Bearon, Duc. 4.

A Loathsome Indiction.

From the A buny Express.

Dr. Parkhurst is to New York city what a skin disease is to an individual. There is no telling in what spot ne will break out next.

The New Game, "The Wide World!"
The finest game of travel ever published: Handsonn, instructive, absorbing: "The Wide World,"
"Fillow-lex," and "Waterloo" are the three mos
popular games of the year!—Adu,